REMIZNIKOV, V.K., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Calculating the stability of foundations with cut-off walls. Izv. VNIIG no.39:142-151 '49. (MLRA 10:3)
(Dams) (Foundations)

REMIZNIKOV, V. K.
25506

Novyy Metod issledovaniya deformatsiy Gruntov i Nekotorye Ego Prakticheskie Prilozheniya. Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-issled. in-ta Gidrotekniki im. Vedeneeva, T. XXXVI, 1948, S. 90-108

SO: LETOPIS NO. 30, 1948

REMIZOV, N. I.

15506 REMIZOV, N. I.

Novyy metod issledovaniya deformatsiy gruntov i nekotoryye ego prakticheskie prilozheniya.
Izvestiya Vsesoyuz. Nauch.--issled. in - ta gidrotekhniki im. Vedeneeva, t. XXX I, 1948, s. 90-108.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal Statey, No. 30, Moscow, 1948

VLASOV, V.V.; REMIZNIKOVA, V.I.

X-ray determination of kaolinite and some other clay minerals and layered silicates. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.2:177-180 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

REMIZOF, G. A.

USSR/Meteorology - Tornado

Card 1/1 : Pub. 86 - 17/36

Authors : Remizof, G. A.

Title : Tornado in the region of Moscow

Periodical : Priroda 43/8, 100-102, Aug 1954

Abstract : The origin and course of a tornado which appeared near Moscow on August 17, 1951 is described. The various meteorological phenomena connected with the storm are stated and analyzed. Maps; illustration.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

REMIZOV, A., podpolkovnik

It speeds up and increases accuracy. Voen. vest. 42 no.3:81 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

REMIZOV, A.

Cutting out disks. Politekh.obuch. no.10:89 O '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Krasnodarskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley.
(Cutting machines)

...l..V, A.

Horse Breeding

Training horse-breeding specialists at the Tula State Stables. Konevodstvo, 22, No. 2, 1958.

IE IIOV, A.

SABUROV, A.; TARASOV-AGALAKOV,N.; VOZYAKOV, V.; ZEMSKIY, M.; TROITSKIY,I.; RUBIN, A.; OBUKHOV, F.; POLOSUKHIN, M.; REMIZOV, A.; SHALIN, V.; MIKHAYLOV, F.

Konstantin Moiseevich IAichkov; obituary. Pozh.delo 3 No.6:11 Je. '57. (MLRA 10:7)

(IAichkov, Konstantin Moiseevich, 1873-1957)

1. REMIZOV, A. A.
2. USSR (600)
4. Horse Breeds
7. New Soviet Breed of draft horses. Konevodstvo 22 no. 10 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

REMIZOV, A.A.

Copying laying-out machine. Mashinostroitel' no.12:26 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. REMIZOV, A.A.

2. USSR (600)

4. Horses

7. Genealogy of Zhrebii, Konevodstvo 23 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

ARBUZOV, B.A.; VERESHCHAGIN, A.N.; REMIZOV, A.B.

Diene synthesis and structure of adducts of trans-1,2-dichloroethylene with acyclic dienes. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.9: 1575-1584 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; YERASTOV, O.A.; REMIZOV, A.B.

Spectroscope study of the tautomerism of methyl and ethyl esters of 4-ketotetrahydrothiopyran-3-carboxylic acid. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.1:103-106 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I. Ul'yanova (Lenina).

ARBUZOV, B.A., akademik; YERASTOV, O.A., NEMIZOV, A.B.

Spectroscopic study of the tautomerism of 4-carbomethoxy-3-ketothiophane, 2-carbomethoxy-3-ketothiophane, and 4-methyl-2-carbomethoxy-3-ketothiophane. Dokl. AN SSSR 162 no.1:82-85 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V.I.Ul'yanova-Lenina.

REMIZOV, A.L.

Amino acids. Part 1: Synthesis of some tertiary aminoacetic acids. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3187-3192 O '64.

Amino acids. Part 2: Relation between the structure and properties of aliphatic amino acids. Ibid.:3192-3197

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.

L 22540-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4046917 S/0299/64/000/017/R021/R021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Svodny*y tom, Abs. 17R144

AUTHOR: Remizov, A. L.; Tsvetkova, G. A. B

TITLE: Investigation of nonenzyme hydrolysis of adenosine-5-triphosphoric acid. I. Hydrolysis of ATP in the presence of N,N-dimethylaniline

CITED SOURCE: Yezhegodnik. In-t eksperim. med. AMN SSSR. 1961-1962. T. 7-8. L., 1963, 230-232

TOPIC TAGS: enzyme, hydrolysis, adenosinetriphosphoric acid, dimethylaniline, phosphate

TRANSLATION: Hydrolysis of inorganic pyrophosphate and ATP at pH5 and 100° was investigated in the presence of N,N-dimethylaniline. The course of the reaction was followed by increase in level of phosphate ions whose number is determined colorimetrically. It was found that N,N-dimethylaniline does not affect the rate of pyrophosphate hydrolysis and catalyzes ATP hydrolysis poorly; ATP hydrolysis is

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L 22540-65
ACCESSION NR: AR4046917

accomplished mostly by a successive splitting of terminal phosphate radicals. The authors attribute N,N-dimethylaniline's lack of catalytic effect on pyrophosphate hydrolysis and its poor effect on ATP hydrolysis to overly weak electrophilicity of phosphorus atoms in these compounds.

SUB CODE: LS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

KLIMOV, N.K.

USSR.

Mutual displacement of primary aromatic amines from azomethines and the influence of basicity of the amines on this reaction. I. Reaction of azomethines from *p*-nitroaniline with *p*-anisidine. B. A. Porai-Koshits and A. L. Remizov (Leningrad Technol. Inst., Leningrad). *Sbornik Statei Obshchei Khim.* 2, 1570-6(1953).—Reaction of $PhCH:NC_6H_4NO_2$-*p* or *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4NO_2$-*p* with *p*-$MeOC_6H_4NH_2$ results in displacement of the *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ in the benzylidene structure by the more basic amine. In completely anhyd. solns., the reaction proceeds much more slowly than under usual conditions. Since the mixts. contain in all cases small amts. of *p*-$MeOC_6H_4NH_2$, it is evident that the reaction proceeds only to a certain degree. The reaction can be run without a solvent in a sealed tube 2-3 hrs. at 120-30°, as well as in MePh, C_6H_6, and CCl_4. In ordinary solvents, the reaction manifests itself within a few minutes. The detn. of *p*-$MeOC_6H_4NH_2$ was performed titrimetrically with 0.1*N* $NaNO_2$ in HCl soln. (after the titration of *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ which gives the 1st end point) with addn. of 1-2 g. KBr. *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH:NC_6H_4OMe$-*p*, m. 82-3°. II. Determination of relative displacement ability of amines. *Ibid.* 1577-89.—In displacement of aromatic amines from their benzylidene derivs. by other amines, the reaction takes place reversibly and the equil. constants were dctd. for displacement of sulfanilamide from its benzylidene deriv. by *p*-$MeOC_6H_4NH_2$ (K = 890-1450), $PhNH_2$ (240-260), *m*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ (1.32), and *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ (0.13). The relative ability toward displacement (sulfanilamide = 1) is, resp.: 30-8, 14-15, 1.15, 0.36.

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PORAÏ-KOSHITS, B.A

The relationship between these factors is given by equation: $a \log K_{on} + b \log w + c = 0$, where w is the displacement ability of an amine and K_{on} is its ionization constant. The displacement proceeds by a mechanism analogous to that of salt formation of the amines, with equil. being established among the amines, aldehyde and the benzylidene derivs. of both amines. III. Mutual displacement of highly basic aromatic amines. *Ibid.* 1590–7.—Displacement of $PhNH_2$ and 2,4-dimethylaniline from their *m*-nitrobenzylidene derivs. by each other was examd. This displacement was found to take place among these relatively basic amines regardless of the basic properties of competing amines; the displacement ability depends first of all on amine basicity, then upon structural features. Ionization constant of $PhNH_2$ was detd. to be $10^{-9.45}$, that of 2,4-dimethylaniline $10^{-9.15}$. The displacements were run in sealed tubes at 120–2°. The equil. constants were: for displacement by 2,4-dimethylaniline 10.0, for displacement by $PhNH_2$ 11.2. *N-(m-nitrobenzylidene)-2,4-dimethylaniline*, m. 96.5–6.7° (from EtOH). G. M. Kosolapoff

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REMIZOV, A.L.

3

I. Synthesis and transformations of some derivatives of *N,N*-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)aminoacetic acid [bis(hydroxyethyl)-glycine]. I. Dehydration of [bis(hydroxyethyl)amino]acetic acid. N. V. Khromov-Borisov and A. L. Remizov. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 598-605(1953). ClCH$_2$CO$_2$H (14.1 g.) 25 ml. H$_2$O neutralized with cooling with 12 ml. 50% NaOH added to 16 g. (HOCH$_2$CH$_2$)$_2$NH, refluxed 3-4 hrs., the mixt. evapd., and the residue extd. with hot 80% MeOH yielded on cooling 17.5-17.8 g. (*HOCH$_2$CH$_2$*)*N*-*CH$_2$CO$_2$H* (I), m. 190-2° (from 80% MeOH); further amts. can be recovered from the mother liquor, giving a final yield of 80-2%. The product (5 g.) heated 12-15 min. in a 200-10° bath gave 85-90% *4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-morpholinone* (II), a lactone of I, b$_1$ 163°, b$_5$ 174°, b$_4$ 168°; *picrate*, m. 136-8°; *picrolonate*, $C_{15}H_{19}N_5O_{11}$, decomp. 205-6° (from MeOH). The latter (1 g.) refluxed 10-15 min. with 12 ml. MeOH and 0.5 ml. H$_2$O gave on cooling I *Me ester picrolonate*, m. 150-2° with foaming, followed by solidification and m. 203-5° (decompn.). Similar reaction in EtOH gave a mixt. of the initial picrolonate and that of the *Et ester*, the latter being sepd. by repeated crystn. from EtOH and m. 133-9° (on further heating it again decompd. 202-4°). I (5 g.) in 5 ml. HCl evapd. *in vacuo* on a steam bath and finally heated to 130-40° gave 78-80% II.*HCl*, m. 139-41° (from MeOH). This in aq. soln. initially gave pH 2.9 but in 65 min. this gradually declined to 2.0, as a result of reversion to I. Titration of II.*HCl* or of I.*HCl* potentiometrically indicated that in both cases the actual substance that is titrated with alkali is I.*HCl*. The half-neutralization point gave $10^{-4.5}$ as the dissocn. const. of I as an acid at 19° (true const. by Bjerrum's treatment is $10^{-3.9}$), while the basic dissocn. const. is $10^{-11.8}$ (Bjerrum const. $10^{-4.6}$).

G. M. Kosolapoff

REMIZOV A.L.

Synthesis and transformations of some derivatives of *N,N*-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)aminoacetic acid. II. Esters of *N,N*-bis(hydroxyethyl)aminoacetic acid and 4-(hydroxyethyl)morpholinone. *N. V. Khromov-Borisov* and *A. L. Remizov*. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 787-94(1953); cf. *ibid.* 598. Increased basicity of a morpholinone deriv. leads to lessened solubility of the morpholinone ring. To 3.30 g. $HOCH_2CH_2N.CH_2.CO.O.CH_2.CH_3$ (I), or 4.18 g. of its HCl salt in 2 vols. dry pyridine was added with cooling 3.3 g. BzCl, the whole heated on a steam bath 2-3 hrs., dild. with xylene, filtered, and the filtrate evapd., again dild. with xylene, filtered, and evapd. *in vacuo*, yielding 69-72% I *benzoate*, b$_{1.5}$ 210-12°, a glycerollike liquid, sparingly sol. in H_2O, which on prolonged exposure to moist air hydrolyzes to $HOCH_2CH_2N(CH_2CO_2CH_2CH_3)CH_2CO_2H$ (II). Its *picrate*, decomp. 206-8° (from AcOH-Me_2CO). Ibenzoate (2.5 g.), heated with 5 ml. H_2O until the soln. is homogeneous and then evapd., gave 80-5% II, m. 127-7.5° (from MeOH or EtOH); sol. in H_2O and insol. in nonpolar solvents. $(HOCH_2CH_2)_2NCH_2CO_2H$ (1.63 g.) with 1.41 g. BzCl in pyridine 3 hrs. on a steam bath gave I benzoate (isolated as the picrate), some BzOH, and unreacted acid; 2 moles BzCl gave the same results. Replacing the pyridine with 25% NaOH and using a 2-fold excess of BzCl gives 70-3% $HO_2CCH_2N(CH_2CH_2OBz)_2$, m. 141.5-2.5° (from MeOH). Similarly, I and AcCl in pyridine after 0.5 hr. at room temp. and 1 hr. on a steam bath gave 63% I *acetate*, b$_{1.5}$ 107-8°; *picrate*, m. 107-8° (from MeOH-Me_2CO); *picrolonate*, decomp. 186-7.5° (from AcOH). The product (2 g.) in 10-15 ml. H_2O was evapd. on a steam bath, finally *in vacuo*, and kept *in vacuo* over KOH until solid; extn. with Me_2CO yielded $HO_2CCH_2N(CH_2CH_2OH)CH_2CH_2OAc$, m. 102.5-4.0° (from MeOH-Me_2CO). I (1.9 g.) and 7 ml. pyridin treated with 2.12 g. $Ph_2CHCOCl$, finally 3 hrs. on a steam bath, gave, after dilu. with xylene, filtration, evapn., and drying over BaO, a sirup which was undistillable without decompn.; apparently this was I *diphenylacetate*. This warmed 5 hrs. on a steam bath with 5.6 ml. H_2O gave 86% $HO_2CCH_2N(CH_2CH_2OH)CH_2CH_2OCCHPh_2$, m. 82-4°

(from $CHCl_3$–Et_2O), which, heated *in vacuo* 1.5-2 hrs. to 85–95°, gave sirupy I *diphenylacetate; picrolonate*, m. 135–8°. III. Synthesis of 4-morpholineacetic acid. A. L. Remizov and N. V. Khromov-Borisov. *Ibid.* 791–8.—$ClCH_2CO_2H$ (8.5 g.) in 10 ml. H_2O neutralized with cooling with 3.6 g. NaOH in 10 ml. H_2O, treated with 7.85 g. morpholine, let stand 20 min., and refluxed 20 min. when the mixt. became neutral. After being evapd., treated with 75 ml. abs. EtOH, the NaCl filtered off, the filtrate evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue treated with 25 g. $Ba(OH)_2$ in 70 ml. H_2O, the mixt. evapd. *in vacuo* repeatedly with addn. of H_2O (93% completion of the reaction was indicated by recovery of 6.7% morpholine in the distillate), and the residue taken up in hot H_2O, treated with CO_2, filtered, evapd. to dryness, and extd. with hot abs. EtOH gave 19.1 g. *Ba 4-morpholineacetate*, sol. in H_2O, MeOH, AcOH, sparingly sol. in EtOH. Treatment with N H_2SO_4 and evapn. of the filtrate gave free *4-morpholineacetic acid*, very hygroscopic powder; *HCl salt*, m. 169–71° (from EtOH–C_6H_6); *picrate*, $C_{12}H_{16}O_{10}N_4$, m. 141–2°, forms from an equimolar proportion of reagents in EtOH–C_6H_6; *picrate*, $C_{12}H_{16}O_{12}N_6$, m. 170–1° (from AcOH–EtOH), forms from 1:2 ratio of reagents in AcOH–Me_2CO–C_6H_6; the latter picrate also forms from the former on heating in EtOH, with liberation of picric acid. From the pH of half-neutralization points the ionization consts. of 4-morpholineacetic acid were $10^{-6.4}$ for the basic and $10^{-3.7}$ for the acidic dissocn. These apparent consts. were converted to the true ionization consts.: acidic $10^{-3.4}$, and basic $10^{-6.4}$.

G. M. Kosolapoff

(2)

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REMIZOV, A.L.; KHROMOV, N.V.

Synthesis and transformations of some derivatives of N,N-di-(β-hydroxyethyl)-aminoacetic acid. Part 3. Synthesis of 4-morpholineacetic acid. Zhur.ob.khim. 23 no.5:794-798 My '53. (MLRA 6:5)
(Aminoacetic acid)

Remizov, A. L.

USSR/Chemistry - Dyes

Card 1/1 Pub. 151 - 35/38

Authors : Poray-Koshits, B. A., and Remizov, A. L.

Title : Synthesis and properties of azomethines from weakly-basic aromatic amines

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/2, 372-375, Feb 1954

Abstract : An analysis of the condensation of primary aromatic amines with aromatic aldehydes showed that the process of formation of aromatic azomethines is reversible. It was found that azomethines obtained from aromatic amines with weakened basic characteristics easily submit to hydrolysis under the effect of moisture even in the absence of acid. A method for the synthesis of azomethines from weakly basic primary aromatic amines, which requires no greater aldehyde surplus, is described. Seven references: 1-USA; 2-USSR and 4-German (1892-1947).

Institution : The Lensoviet Technological Institute, The A. E. Poray-Koshits Technological Laboratory of Organic Dyes, Leningrad

Submitted : September 13, 1953

USSR.

Preparation of methanol of high degree of purity from commercial wood alcohol. A. L. Remizov. *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 28, 555-8(1955).—To 1 l. com. wood alc. was added 100 ml. 35% $NaHSO_3$ and the mixt., after several days at room temp., was filtered and the filtrate distd., collecting a fraction up to 85°. This was neutralized with solid NaOH, filtered, and distd. up to 75°; the distillate, after drying with K_2CO_3, was again distd., collecting a fraction b. 64.5-5.5°. This material gave a ppt. with dinitrophenylhydrazine. It was then mixed with equimolar amt. of pure CCl_4 and fractionated, collecting a fraction, b_{760} 55.6-5.7°, which is readily sepd. The collected azeotrope was shaken with H_2O (0.5 vol.) and the aq. layer sepd.; the org. layer was again shaken with 0.5 vol. H_2O. Combined aq. solns. were fractionated, yielding pure MeOH, boiling within 0.1° range and adequately pure as an analytical solvent.

G. M. Kosolapoff

AID P - 3576

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 13/20

Author : Remizov, A. L.

Title : A general method for the analysis of two-component mixtures of primary aromatic amines greatly differing in the degree of alkalinity

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 7, 755-760, 1955

Abstract : The rate of absorption of nitric acid by mixtures of varied degrees of acidity was determined, namely p-nitroaniline hydrochloride and p-anisidine hydrochloride, p-nitroaniline and aniline, and streptocide and p-anisidine or aniline. The analysis is based on the difference in the rate of diazotization of the two amines. Three tables, 3 references, all Russian (1933-1949).

Institution : Laboratory of Technology of Organic Dyes im. A. Ye. Poray-Koshits of the Leningrad Technological Institute im. Lensovet

Submitted : 0 17, 1953

REMIZOV, A. L.

E-2

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11697

Author : Remizov A.L., Khromov-Borisov N.V.
Title : Synthesis of Some Physiologically Active Esters of Dialkylamino Acetic Acids

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 5, 1471-1482

Abstract : To study changes in physiological action of esters of aromatic acids with aminoalcohols having the feneral formula $RCOOCH_2CH_2NR'_2$ (I) on transition to aromatic alcohol esters of dialkylaminoacetic acids having the general formula $RCH_2OCOCH_2NR'_2$ (II), were prepared the following II: $C_6H_5CH_2OCOCH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$ (IIa), $C_6H_5CH_2OCOCH_2NC_5H_{10}$ (IIb), $C_6H_5CH_2OCOCH_2NC_4H_8O$ (IIc), $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2OCOCH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$ (IId), $(C_2H_5)_2CHCH_2OCOCH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$ (IIe), $(C_2H_5)_2CHCH_2OCOCH_2NC_5H_{10}$ (IIf), $(C_2H_5)_2CHCH_2OCOCH_2NC_4H_8O$ (IIg), wherein NC_5H_{10} = N-pyperidyl, NC_4H_8O = N-morpholyl.

Card 1/4

INST. EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY MEDITSINY AKADEMII MEDITSINSKIKH NAUK SSSR.

USSR/ Organic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11697

In a typical example 9.25 g $C_6H_5CH_2OCOCH_2Cl$ (III), 7.5 g $NH(C_2H_5)_2$ and 25 ml C_6H_6 are boiled 3-4 hours, after ~12 hours diluted with 20 ml ether, from filtrate is isolated by distillation of II (listing yield in %, BP in °C/mm, MP in °C of derivatives of II): IIa, 80-82, 117/3, hydrochloride (HC) 88-90 (decomposes, fron alcohol + ether, hygroscopic); picrate, 77-78.5 (from benzene + ether); methyl iodide (MI) (from IIa and CH_3I in acetone, yield 98.5%), 109-110 (from acetone + ethyl acetate (EA); ethyl iodide (EI) (from IIa and C_2H_5I in alcohol, boiled 3 hours, then 40 hours at ~20°), 88-89 (from EA), ethyl chloride (from III and $N(C_2H_5)_3$ in acetone, 5 days at ~20°), 112-113.5 (from EA, hygroscopic); IIb, 78-80, 141-143/3, HC, 135-136 (from acetone + ether); picrate 137-139 (from acetone); IIc, 80, 152/2, HC, 150-151 (from acetone and little alcohol + ether), picrate 144-146 (from acetone); IId (reaction in toluene, 2 hours 70-80° and 1 hour 90-100°), 75-80, 128/2 and 135-138/4, HC, 63-65 (from ethyl acetate, very hygroscopic), picrate, 107-108 (from benzene), MI, 70.5-72 (from acetone + ether); IIe, HC, 140-141

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Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11697

(from acetone + ether), picrolonate, 155-156 (from acetone), MI,,109-110 (from EA); IIf (boiling 5-6 hours), 85, -, (MP 83-84°), HC.H_2O, 92-95 (from acetone + ether or ethyl acetate), HC, 132-133, picrolonate, 176-178 (from CH_3COOH), MI (CH_3I, in acetone + ether, 48 hours, 20°), 154-155 (from alcohol); IIg, (analogously to IIf), -, MP 63-64° (from aqueous alcohol), HC, 161-163 (from CH_3OH + acetone).

$C_6H_5CH_2OH$, 12 g, and 11.3 g $ClCH_2COCl$ (IV) are mixed, after evolution of HCl subsides heated for 30 minutes on water bath, IV decomposed by heating with 1 ml CH_3OH, blown with dry air, distilled, yield of III 83-85%, BP 110°/3.5 mm, 122-123°/7 mm, 126-127°/9 mm, 132°/12 mm. Analogously from $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2OH$ and IV is obtained $C_6H_5CH_2CH_2OCOCH_2Cl$, yield 85-90%, BP 135°/7 mm; from 2.97 g $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2OH$, and 1.7 g IV in 5 ml C_6H_6 (1.5-2 hours on water bath) is obtained $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2OCOCH_2Cl$, yield 87-92%, MP 44.5-45.5° (from alcohol). $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2OH$ prepared by reduction of 9.6 g $(C_6H_5)_2CHCH_2OCOCH_3$ with 5.5 g Na in 80

USSR/ Oeganic Chemistry - Synthetic organic chemistry E-2

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11697

ml n-C_4H_9OH, yield 50-57%, MP 53-54° (from petroleum ether on rapid crystallization of very concentrated solutions) and 61-62°. All the II thus prepared have local anethetic properties, sometimes exceeding in potency that of the corresponding I; gangliolytic and general toxic action of II are much weaker than those of I. The authors refute the notion that the action of I is produced not by the integral molecule but by products of hydrolysis within the organism. All boiling point and melting points are corrected values.

Card 4/4

REMIZOV, A.L.

Synthesis of various adrenaline derivatives. Part 1: Synthesis of d,l-adrenaline and its analogs. Zhur.ob.khim. 28 no.9:2530-2538 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Adrenaline)

SOV/79-28-12-40/41

AUTHOR: Remizov, A. L.

TITLE: Synthesis of Some Adrenalin Derivatives (Sintez nekotorykh proizvodnykh adrenalina) II. Oxime and Semicarbazone of d,l-Adrenochromium (II. Oksim i semikarbazon d,l-adrenokhroma)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3338-3345 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Among the oxidation products of l-adrenalin (I) the so-called adrenochromium (II) (Ref 1) is of the greatest theoretical and practical interest. The generally assumed structure (II) is, however, in contrast with the determined properties of this compound, where, for instance, only one carbonyl group could be found, as unlike other o-quinones they only cause monocarbonyl derivatives (monoxime, monosemicarbazone, monohydrazone) to be formed. Color, solubility and other properties are also in contrast with this formula (II). For this reason Harley-Mason (Kharli-Meyson, Ref 2) suggested the structure (III), which differs from (II) only in the positions of the double bonds, so that only the distribution of the electron density is concerned in this case. l-adrenochromium is due to its physiological properties, of pharmaco-

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logical importance (Ref 3). It was possible to substitute the highly unstable quinone for pharmacological purposes by completely stable monocarbonyl derivatives, i.e. the monoxime and monosemicarbazone. The latter is generally stressed in publications as an adrenoxyl. The synthesis of the semicarbazone described has hitherto offered only small yields (40% at best), and the yield of oxime has been unknown at all. In this paper the synthesis of the monoxime and monosemicarbazone of the racemic adrenochromium, as well as some of their properties are described. d,l-adrenalin was oxidized in water with potassium ferricyanide, and semicarbazide or hydroxylamine were added to the adrenochromium solution obtained. The yield of separated semicarbazone amounted to 80%, that of the oxime to 50%. The experiments carried out by the author on their structure agree with those data published already at the end of his work (Ref 13); they show that also the formulae (IV) and (V) could be attributed to the oxime and semicarbazone, as these formulae do not represent any tautomerism; however, also these two formulae do not agree with the facts that no dicarbonyl derivatives of adrenochromium are formed by them.

Synthesis of Some Adrenalin Derivatives. II. Oxime and Semicarbazone of d,l-Adrenochromium SOV/79-28-12-40/41

The author suggests structural formulae of the above derivatives of adrenachromium which are based on theoretical considerations and spectrum analyses (VII and VIII), with color and the acid - alkaline properties of the oxime and semicarbazone apparently supporting his assumptions. There are 4 figures and 17 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Voyenno-meditsinskaya akademiya im. Kirova (Military Medical Academy imeni Kirov)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 3/3

REMIZOV, A.L.

Diethylglycine as a buffer in biochemical research. Biokhimiia 25 no.2:223-227 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad.
(GLYCINE)

REMIZOV, A.L.

Chemical synthesis of 2-deoxy- -D-glucoso-6-phosphoric ester. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3769-3775 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Glucose) (Phosphoric acid)

KLIMOV, A.N.; POLYAKOVA, E.D.; REMIZOV, A.L.; PETROVA, L.A.

Inhibition of the biosynthesis of cholesterol and fatty acids in the liver in rats by derivatives of mevalonic acid. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.1:101-103 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

[illegible] ...TOV, [illegible]

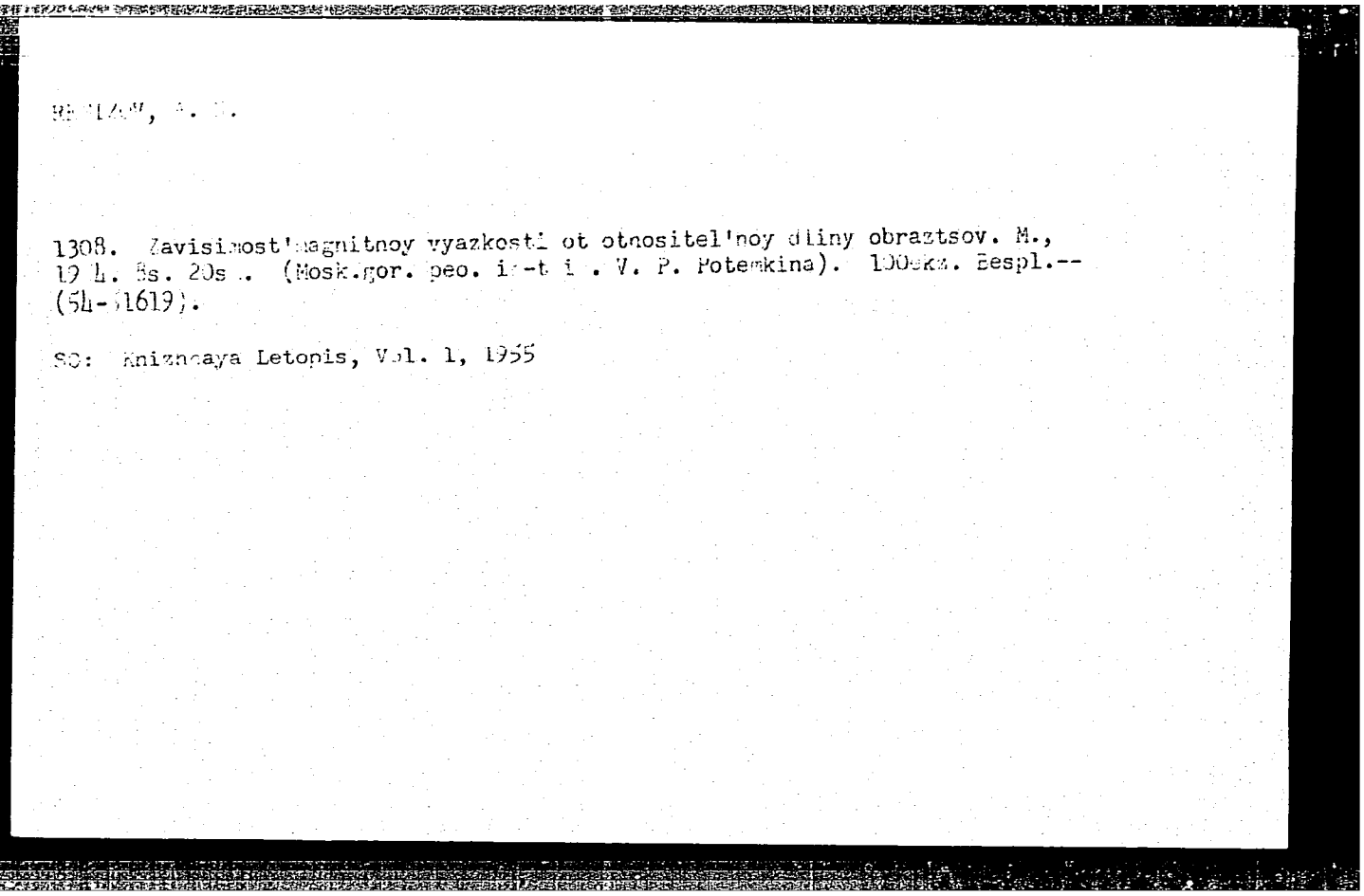
Pathway of the oxidation of glutaric acid and some of its derivatives. Biokhimiia 30 no.2:212-216 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

REMIZOV, A. N.

"The dependence of Magnetic Viscosity on the Relative Length of Samples." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow City Pedagogical Inst, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55



RE[illegible], A. V.

1308. Zavisimost' magnitnoy vyazkosti ot otnositel'noy dliny obraztsov. M., 19[illegible]. 8s. 20s. (Mosk.gor. peo. in-t i. V. P. Potemkina). 100ekz. Bespl.-- (54-51619).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1, 1955

REMIZOV, A. N.

5
8
8

The relation between the magnetic viscosity and the dimensions of the specimens. A. N. Remizov (State Univ., Voronezh). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 104, 380–90(1955).—The Young's type of magnetic viscosity was detd. on cylindrical samples of Armco iron, made in different sizes. The dimensions were selected to characterize the plastic viscosity changes in magnetization and the rates of the processes. The conclusion was reached that when the demagnetization coeff. values differ from zero, the shape effect of the samples must be taken into consideration. This appears the more important because the magnetization viscosity is usually detd. as the property of the material and neglecting the sample shape may lead to erroneous results.
W. M. Sternberg

REMIZOV, A.N.; ORLOV, A.P.

The teaching of electric engineering in pedagogical institutes in the light of new tasks in technical education. Politekh. obuch.no.12:70-72 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Teachers, Training of) (Electric engineering--Study and teaching)

67423

24.2200

24(3)

SOV/155-59-1-30/30

AUTHORS: Remizov, A.N., and Lavrent'yev, S.S.

TITLE: The Influence of the Magnitude of Test Pieces to the Permanent Magnetic Tenacity of Iron Materials (Hewing Type of the Magnetic Tenacity)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyy doklady vysshey shkoly. Fiziko-matematicheskiye nauki, 1959, Nr 1, pp 188-193 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on an experimental investigation of the influence of the magnitude of the test pieces to the following parameters of magneitc tenacity :

1. The amplitude characteristic of the magnetic tenacity according to [Ref 5] ;
2. Coefficient B of the empirical formula

$$I_t = I_2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{Bt + 1}\right)$$

of [Ref 5].

The results of the investigation are represented graphically. Thin test pieces show a greater magnetic tenacity. The course

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SOV/155-59-1-30/30

The Influence of the Magnitude of Test Pieces to the Permanent Magnetic Tenacity of Iron Materials (Hewing Type of the Magnetic Tenacity)

of the amplitude characteristic in dependence of the length of the test piece in essential is linear. The coefficient B lies in the region between 0.06 and 0.14 sec^{-1} and decreases with the diameter ; for thick test pieces linear, for thin test pieces hyperbolic dependence on the length of the test piece.

B.A. Vvedenskiy is mentioned in the paper. The author thanks Professor R.V. Telesnin for discussions.

There are 5 figures, and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 French, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zaochnyy poligraficheskiy institut (Moscow Polygraphic Correspondence Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958 (initially)
February 12, 1959 (after revision)

4

Card 2/2

23886
S/196/61/000/007/001/004
E073/E535

18 8100 1138, 1118, 1160

AUTHORS: Lavrent'yev, S.S. and Remizov, A.N.

TITLE: On the analytical expression of the time dependence of magnetic viscosity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, 1961, No.7, p.11, abstract 7A80.(Sb.tr. Mosk. zaochn. poligr. in-t, 1959, Issue 7, 249-260)

TEXT: Due to magnetic viscosity (magnetic after effect), in a number of ferromagnetics the equilibrium state is not established immediately. Magnetic viscosity may have an important influence on high-speed processes in electric circuits with ferromagnetics. In such cases it is necessary to take into consideration not only hysteresis and eddycurrent losses but also magnetic viscosity losses. The presence of magnetic viscosity leads to an increase of the phase shift between the vector of the magnetic induction $\bar{B}$ and the vector of the intensity of the magnetic field $\bar{H}$. A method of experimental determination of magnetic viscosity curves is described and analytical expressions for these curves are reviewed. New formulae are presented for expressing the

Card 1/2

23886

On the analytical expression ... S/196/61/000/007/001/004
E073/E535

change with time of the magnetization of magnetically soft materials caused by a sudden switching on $\left(I = I_{\infty}\left(1 - \frac{1}{Bt + 1}\right)\right.$ and switching off $\left(I = I_{o}\frac{1}{Bt + 1}\right)$ of the magnetic field, where I - viscous magnetization at the time t; I_{∞} - equilibrium value of the viscous magnetization at the time $t \rightarrow \infty$; B - constant coefficient for a given specimen under given external conditions. 22 references.
Abstracted by N. Gol'tsov.

[Abstractor's Note: The above text is a full translation of the original Soviet abstract.]

Card 2/2

REMIZOV, A.N.; BIRYUKOV, O.P.

Dependence of magnetic viscosity on the thermal treatment of materials. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; fiz. no.2:171-172 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on) (Magnetic materials)

24.2200,

S/058/62/000/008/093/134
A062/A101

AUTHORS: Remizov, A. N., Lavrent'yev, S. S.

TITLE: Dependence of the magnetic viscosity of ferromagnetic materials on the dimensions of the samples

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 8, 1962, 60, abstract 8E433 ("Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. in-ta im. V. P. Potemkina", 1960, 86, 43 - 75)

VB

TEXT: The dependence of the prolonged (Ewing type) magnetic viscosity on the dimensions of the samples was measured by means of an astatic magnetometer in Armco-iron annealed at 800°C and slowly cooled. It was found that the magnetic viscosity increases with the relative length of the samples: the ratio of the viscous portion of magnetization to total magnetization increases, and the process of time variation of magnetization is slowed down. Thus it is necessary to distinguish the magnetic viscosity of the substance and the magnetic viscosity of the sample.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation)

Card 1/1

REMIZOV, A.N.; LAVRENT'YEV, S.S.

Magnetic viscosity of ferromagnetic materials as dependent on the size of the specimens. Uch. zap. Mosk. gor. ped. inst. 86:43-75 '60. (MIRA 16:3)

(Magnetic materials)

ACC NR: AP6034570 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/006/1306/1309

AUTHOR: Gringauz, K. I.; Bezrukikh, V. V.; Khokhlov, M. Z.; Zastenker, G. N.; Remizov, A. P.; Musatov, L. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental results from observations of the lunar ionosphere performed by the first artificial lunar satellite

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 6, 1966, 1306-1309

TOPIC TAGS: lunar atmosphere, ionosphere, ion trap, electron trapping, electron flux, lunar satellite / Luna-10 lunar satellite

ABSTRACT:

In an accompanying review article on the Luna-10*, a brief description is given of the two low-energy ion and electron traps that were carried by the satellite. K. I. Gringauz et al have subsequently published a preliminary analysis of the data from these traps, and have made some tentative deductions concerning the nature of the lunar ionosphere.

One difficulty in the trap measurements has been the generally low concentration of charged particles in the lunar ionosphere. Another is the uncertainty as to what effect the unknown surface charge status of the satellite might have on the registered particle levels. It was to counter the latter effect that traps for both thermal ions and thermal electrons were installed, each with a form of square-

Card 1/7 UDC: 537.591

wave gating. The ion trap had twin orthogonal elements and a common collector, as seen in Fig. 1(a); input flux was grid-modulated by a square biasing wave, -3 to +7 v. Output was detected by an amplifier tuned to this modulation frequency [unspecified]. To further overcome spurious local charge effects, the outermost grid was also modulated at 2-minute intervals by a square wave between 0 and -50 v. The electron trap outer grid was similarly modulated, but between 0 and +50 v. Interrogation of the traps was performed at 2-minute intervals. It was pointed out that rotation or tumbling of the satellite, with a period of about 40 seconds, caused "irregularity" in the measurements; this point was not elaborated on.

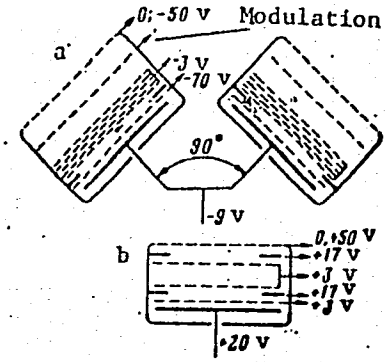

Fig. 1. Ion trap (a) and electron trap (b)

ACC NR: AP6034570

Data from the ion trap have provided some idea of ion distribution in the vicinity of the Moon, but do not yield a breakdown between thermal and possibly higher energy ions. Calculated ion currents from some 450 readings are shown as a function of altitude in Fig. 2, for the general cases where the Moon was 1) within and 2) outside of the Earth's magnetosphere. A perceptible drop in ion current is seen when the Moon and its satellite entered the magnetosphere — on the average, from 3.1×10^{-12} amp to 2.3×10^{-12} amp. It also appears that there is no strong correlation of ion density with lunar altitude, nor with change in bias of the trap's external grid. If it is assumed that the ions encountered were thermal, i.e., that the satellite's orbital velocity greatly exceeded ion thermal velocities, then the calculations show a maximum ion density near the Moon of about $100/cm^3$. However, a varying component of ion flux was noted which could be correlated with solar wind flux; this fact, plus the nondependence of measured flux on altitude or grid biasing, suggest that at least part of the recorded ions were at energies well above thermal, in which case the ion density estimate would have to be revised downward.

The satellite's electron count, both in free space and in the magnetosphere, showed discrete high and low levels (Fig. 3). The

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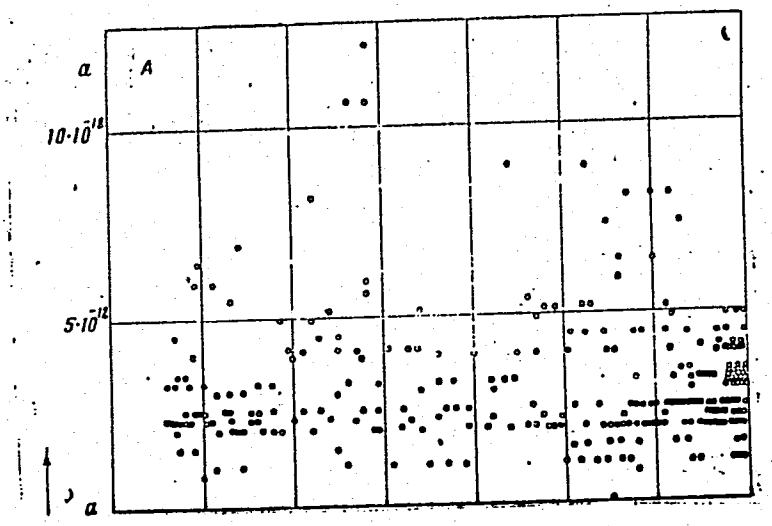
ACC NR: AP6034570



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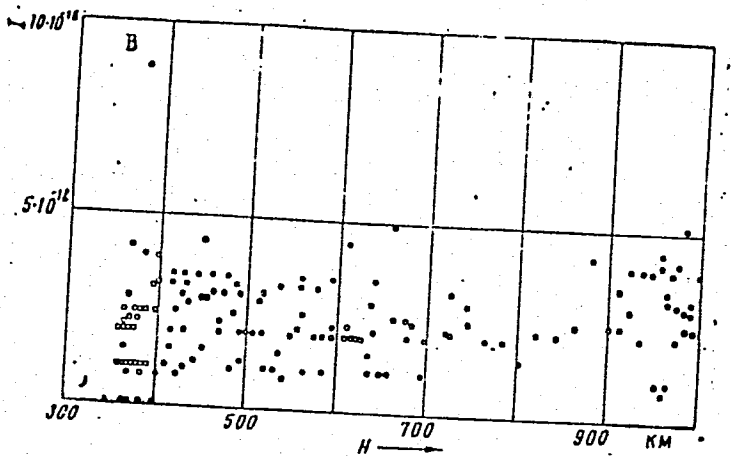

Fig. 2. Ion current

A - Moon outside magnetosphere;
B - Moon within magnetosphere.

high current levels were evidently caused by photoelectrons from the satellite surface elements, since the levels dropped sharply when the satellite entered lunar night. As with the ion readings, the average electron flux was greater in free space (7.2×10^{-10} amp) than in the magnetosphere (4.8×10^{-10} amp). The corresponding densities, assuming energies on the order of 1 ev, were calculated at $80/cm^3$ and $60/cm^3$ respectively, and $15—20/cm^3$ on the lunar night side. Whereas the electron trap readings may have been erroneously increased by photoelectrons, they may also have been decreased due to interception of low-energy electrons by trap elements; laboratory tests have shown that diversion of the latter type at the 1-ev level can reduce true readings by a factor of 3 or 4. The

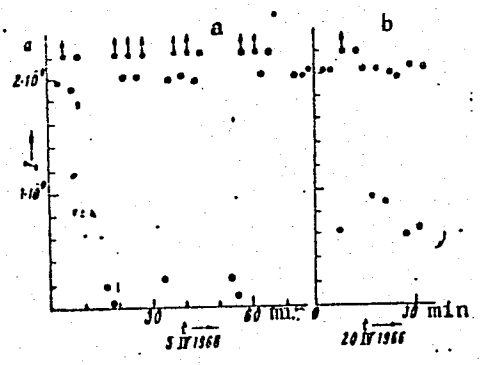

Fig. 3. Electron current

A - Within the magnetosphere;
B - outside the magnetosphere.

ACC NR: AP6034570

authors intend to obtain a more accurate evaluation of these side effects and of their influence on the validity of trap readings. Presented by Academician A. L. Mints on 23 June 1966. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [FSB: v.a, no.12]

SUB CODE: 03,20,22 / SUBM DATE: 14Jul66 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006

Card 7/7

L 03971-67 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6032856 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/170/003/0570/0573

AUTHOR: Gringauz, K. I.; Bezrukikh, V. V.; Khokhlov, M. Z.; Musatov, L. S.; Remizov, A. P.

65
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Indications that the moon traverses the Earth's magnetosphere tail, according to data from charged-particle traps placed on the first artificial lunar satellite

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 170, no. 3, 1966, 570-573

TOPIC TAGS: magnetosphere, lunar orbit, lunar satellite, EARTH MAGNETIC FIELD

ABSTRACT: Luna-10 carried two flat four-electrode charged-particle traps which monitored the flux intensity of electrons with energies exceeding 70 ev and positive ions with energies greater than a quantity determined by the second grid voltage, which was varied from 0 to +50 v once every two minutes. During the measurement sessions, the trajectory of the moon and its artificial satellite was such that it crossed the boundaries (as proposed by N. F. Ness) of the Earth's magnetosphere. During this time the measured difference of electron ($E < e > 70$ ev) and positive ion ($Ep > 50$ ev) flux was negative inside and positive outside the assumed boundary of the magnetosphere. Solar activity was normal during these measurements. If the

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.591

ACC NR: AP6032856

above criterion is valid for defining the magnetosphere boundary, then the Luna-10 data indicate that the magnetosphere tail extends at least 380,000 km from the Earth. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 11May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 5099

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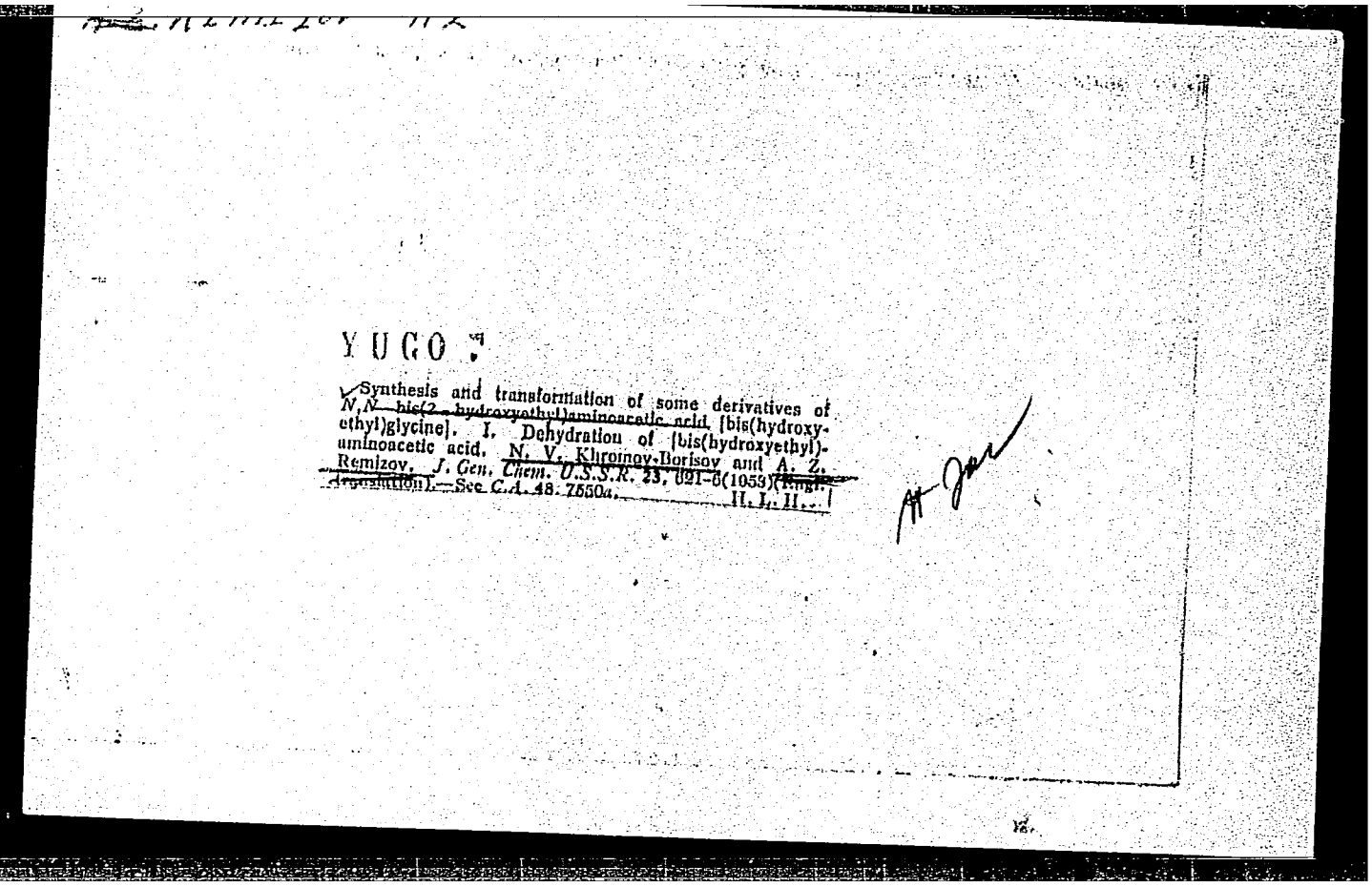

YUGO

Synthesis and transformation of some derivatives of N,N-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)aminoacetic acid [bis(hydroxyethyl)glycine]. I. Dehydration of [bis(hydroxyethyl)aminoacetic acid. N. V. Khromov-Borisov and A. Z. Remizov. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 23, 621-6(1953)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 7550a.

H. L. H...

REMIZOV, B.

Quality of radio broadcasting equipment. Radio no.1:59-60 Ja '66. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti nachal'nika otdela radioelektroniki i svyazi Gosudarstvennogo komiteta standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov SSSR.

L 3521-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/FA/EWP(c)/EWP(v)/T-2/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) BC

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Avdoshin, Mikhail Filippovich; Remizov, Boris Aleksandrovich 4455

Automation of control and testing of autopilots and their parts (Avtomatizatsiya kontrolya i ispytaniy avtopilotov i ikh elementov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1965. 202 p. illus., biblio. 2200 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft autopilot; aircraft flight instrument; flight control system; automatic control

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book examines the selection principles for automatic control and testing of autopilots. Fundamentals for designing of automatic testing units are set forth. Standardization for control and instrument testing, designing methods and engineering standard units with the application of the computer technology are described. The book is intented for engineers of construction offices and for aircraft instrument making plants. It can be of interest to workers of other branches of instrument making as well, as to scientific workers in the control and testing of aircraft instruments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS (abridged):

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SUBMITTED: 21Oct64

SUB CODE: AC, IE

OTHER: 005

NO REF SOV: 030

Card 2/2

AVDOSHIN, Mikhail Filippovich; REMIZOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; OL'MAN, Ye.V., inzh., retsenzent; KOLOSOV, M.A., inzh., red.

[Automation of the control and tests of automatic pilots and their components] Avtomatizatsiia kontrolia i ispytanii avtopilotov i ikh elementov. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 202 p. (MIRA 18:2)

REMIZOV, B.I.

Spun columns. Transp. stroi. 13 no.5:70 My '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Zamestitel' upravlyayushchego Mostostroitel'nogo tresta No.6. (Bridges, Concrete)

REMIZOV, B.I.

Conical spun reinforced concrete piles. Transp. stroi. 12 no.11:56 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Mostostroya No.6. (Piling (Civil engineering))
(Precast concrete)

REMIZOV, D.A.

Manufacturing bimetallic bushings. Mashinostroitel' no.11:33 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Founding)

REMIZOV, D.D.

Special reamers and cutting conditions for machining short stepped holes. Stan. i instr. 35 no. 4:21-25 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:5)

REMIZOV, D.D.; TRUBNIKOV, Yu.V.

Vibrations caused by hole reaming. Stan. i instr. 36 no.9:33-34 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

REMIZOV, D.D., inzh.

Effect of the selection of bases on the precision of holes in the bearing bodies of agricultural machines. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.11:40-42 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.

[illegible] G[illegible].

Errors in the shape of holes reamed with hard-alloy reamers. (MIRA 12:3)
[illegible] 25 no.11:21-22 [illegible] '64.

REMIZOV, D.N.

Effect of bicillin and its combination with bismuth preparations on protein and lipid metabolism in syphilis. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.7:53-58 Jl'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof. M.P.Batunin) Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S.M. Kirova i Gor'kovskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. kand.med. O.D.Kochura) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

REMIZOV, G. A.

"The Winter of 1939-40 in Moscow and in the European Terrotory of the SSSR," No 1, pp 75-80. (Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

REMIZOV, G. A.

Tornadoes - Moscow Province

Tornadoes in the Moscow area. Biul. MOIP.
Otd. geol. 27 No. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

REMIZOV G.A.

USSR

551.518.3(47)

6.7-187
Remizov, G. A., Tornado pod Moskvol. [Tornado near Moscow.] *Priroda*, Moscow, 43(8):100-102, Aug. 1954. 4 figs. DLC—A rare (in this zone of moderate climate), typical case of tornado which occurred on Aug. 17, 1951 in the Khimki District of Moscow region is described and commented on. Although the path of the tornado was short and its width only from 200 to 1000 m the storm was very violent and uprooted and damaged a great number of trees. It was accompanied by heavy precipitation (48 mm) and at some places by thunder, lightning and hail (pigeon egg size). One vortex, shaped like an elephant trunk was seen to touch the earth. A detailed description of the synoptic situation (with charts) before and after the passing of the tornado gives a complete picture of the phenomenon. *Subject Headings:* 1. Tornadoes 2. Synoptic conditions for tornadoes 3. Khimki District, Moscow, U.S.S.R.—*A.M.P.*

62

Moscow Oblast Pedagog. Inst.

AUTHOR: Remizov, G.A., Moskva 26-12-46/49

TITLE: Dates of Snow Cover Formation (Daty obrazovaniya snezhnogo pokrova)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1957, # 12, p 126 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The greater part of the territory of the Soviet Union is already under a permanent snow cover in November. Vast regions do not get lasting snow until December. Based on observations conducted during 45 years, the author concludes that the climate in the USSR is becoming warmer. This fact is revealed by a table on permanent snow cover formation over a period of 60 years. Between 1891 and 1910, for example, a lasting snow cover formed at Kazan' on November 15; between 1931 and 1950 on November 22. Such climatic changes diminish from west to east, i.e., the farther the point is located in Europe or Asia. There are two tables.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

AUTHOR: Remizov, G.A. SOV/26-58-1-35/36

TITLE: The Seasonal Development of Nature in January (Sezonnoye razvitiye prirody v yanvare)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, 47, Nr 1, pp 127-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: January is the coldest month in the European USSR with the exception of the coastal regions of the Ice Sea, Leningrad, Estonia, many districts of Latvia and Crimea and several Arctic regions (Novaya Zemlya and other islands). In Murmansk, Belomorsk, Novgorod, Sochi and several other places the mean temperature of January and February is alike. In the mean, the isothermal lines of the European part of the USSR for January go from southeast to northwest. But very often they deviate from this mean direction to a meridian and even northeast . Some of the isothermal lines have the shape of a closed line on a comparatively small territory. The mean January temperature in the North Urals is below -20° C; in Yakutia in the Yana river valley it is up to -60° C. On the other hand, many flowers and shrubs start blooming in January on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus and the south coast of the Crimea. In 12 % of the many-year mean temperatures for January in Khar'kov, December

Card 1/2

The Seasonal Development of Nature in January SOV/26-58-1-35/36

and February were colder; so were December and February in Moscow in 15 % of the registered cases. There is 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy filial Geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (The Moscow Branch of the Geographical Society of the USSR)

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Remizov, G.A., 26-58-5-49/57

TITLE: Seasonal Development of Nature in May (Sezonnoye razvitiye prirody v maye)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 123 - 124 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In May, the air temperature rises intensively in large parts of the USSR. Except for the subtropical and arctic regions, this is the first month of the warm season. The many-year mean temperature is still negative north of the Polar Circle (except the Kol'skiy Peninsula), but attains 17°C on the shore of the Caspian Sea and approaches 20°C in Central Asia. All over the USSR, in one and the same year, May is neither colder than April nor warmer than June. However, the temperature tends to be somewhat instable, being quite warm the first few days, with cold spells following. While May is already a summer month in the Caucasian regions and on the Crimea, spring is just about to start in Magadan. The blooming of shrubs and trees in May is slower in the west than in the east regions of the USSR. There is 1 chart.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy filial geograficheskogo obshchestva SSSR (Moscow Branch of the Geographical Society of the USSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1 1. Climate - USSR

REMIZOV, G.A.

Developing the phenological observations in Moscow Province. Vop. geog. no.51:164-168 '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Moscow Province—Phenology—Study and teaching)

DMITRIYEV, A. A.; REMIZOV, G. A.

"About microclimatical differences of temperatures in Moscow in connection with some radiational factors."

report presented at the Atmospheric Radiation Symp, Leningrad, 5-12 Aug 64.

USSR

621.317.333 : 621.317.755

2346. Testing of insulation for partial discharges with the c.r.o. A. I. DOLGINOV, G. G. REMZOV AND M. V. KHOMYAKOV. *Elekt. Stantsii*, 1955, *No.* 1, 33–5. – VOL. 26
In Russian.

For laboratory testing, the test sample is connected in series with an inductance across the secondary of a step-up transformer, the c.r.o. being connected across the inductance. For field testing where the test object is permanently earthed, a separate series combination of capacitance and inductance is connected across the test object. The scheme was applied to maintenance testing of instrument transformers and bushing insulators up to 220 kV. The types of faults discovered in the bushings are listed.

E. M. DEMINSKI

REMIZOV, I., polkovnik v otstavke

Concerning illustrations for military memoirs and training literature. Voen. vest. 41 no.2:125-126 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Illustration of books)

L 15633-63 BDS

ACCESSION NR: AP3000869 S/0286/63/000/002/0064/0064

AUTHOR: Bendik, P. I.; Svecharnik, D. V.; Remizov, L. K.; Vasil'yev, V. V. 57

TITLE: Flow meter. [0] Class G 01f, 42e, 23 sub 01. No. 145023

SOURCE: Byul. izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 2, 1963, 64

TOPIC TAGS: flow meter, selsyn indicator

ABSTRACT: Flow meter for liquids and gases; its distinguishing feature is that in order to increase the measurement accuracy, the operational reliability, and design simplicity, the sensitive element of the flow meter (impeller) is made in the form of the rotor of a selsyn transmitter of a contactless selsyn system. No graphics. [Abstractor's note: complete translation]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Feb61 DATE ACQ: 28May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 24052-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) RM

ACC NR: AP6011255 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0096/0096

39
B

INVENTOR: Tamruchi, O. V.; Remizov, G. K.; Istomin, N. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Machine for the mechanical testing of rubber samples and similar elastic materials. Class 42, No. 179983

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 96

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, elastic deformation, cyclic test, tensile test, [redacted], [redacted] laboratory instrument

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a machine for the mechanical testing of rubber samples and similar elastics. The machine consists of two superposed parallel surfaces with an attachment for holding the sample. The lower surface elongates and compresses the sample through vertical reciprocating motion. To subject the sample to other types of simultaneous alternating deformation, the upper surface is capable of reciprocating horizontal motion. To provide twisting in compression and tension, the upper surface is capable of

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:539.3:620.172.05:620.173.05

L 24052-66

ACC NR: AP6011255

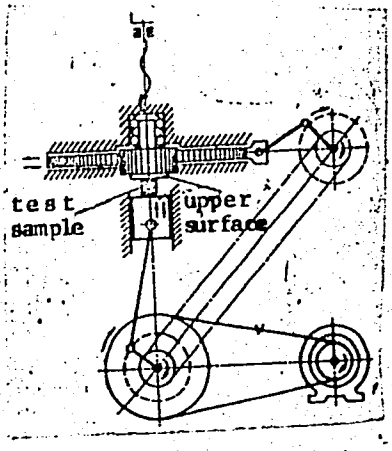

Fig. 1. Elastic-materials testing machine

reciprocating rotation. To provide alternating sheer, in compression and tension, the upper surface is capable of reciprocating straight-line motion in the horizontal plane. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LB]

SUB CODE: 13, 14/11/ SUBM DATE: 27Nov62

Card 2/2 dda

REMIZOV, I.N.

35914 SAVICH-ZABLOTSKIY, K.N., LOGVINENKO, N.V. i REMIZOV, I.N. pamyti professora D.N. soboleva. (geolog. 1873-1949). mineral. sbornik (l'vov), No. 3, 1949, S. 241-44, S portr.- bibliogr: "spisok nauchnykh rabot D.N. soboleva po mineralogii i poleznym iskopayemym" 20 nazv.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49,1949

KARYAKIN, L.I.; REMIZOV, I.N.

Alunite concretions in the sands of the Chasov Yar deposits in the Donets Basin. Vop.min.osad.obr. 3/4:398-404 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov, Khar'kov, Pedagogicheskiy institut, Khar'kov.
(Chasov Yar--Alunite)

REMIZOV, I.N.

Finds of bone breccia in beds of the Poltava stage in the Ukraine. Uch.zap.KHGU 73:165-171 '56 (MIRA 12:12)
(Ukraine--Breccia)

15-1957-10-13649

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Remizov, I. N.

TITLE: Discovery of a Bone Breccia in the Beds of the Poltavskiy Stage in the Ukraine (O nakhodkakh kostyanykh brekchiy v sloyakh poltavskogo yarusa Ukrainy)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-ta, 1956, vol 13, Nr 46, pp 165-171

ABSTRACT: Deposits of bone have been found in lower Poltavskiye beds and traced for 15 km along the right bank of the Northern Donets River south of Zmiyev; locally they form continuous layers of bone breccia. These deposits consist of thin, well-sorted clays and sands and were apparently formed by the streams in oxbows and meander scars. The bones are of fish, redeposited in a thanatocoenose accumulation. The most likely assumption to explain the abundance of bones is that there was a

Card 1/2

15-1957-10-13649

Discovery of a Bone Breccia in the Beds of the Poltavskiy Stage in the Ukraine

wholesale destruction of fish when water reservoirs dried up during the lower Miocene. A bibliography with 15 references is appended.

I. K. Ivanova

Card 2/2

KOVALEV, Pavel Vasil'yevich; REMIZOV, I.N., dotsent, kand.geologo-mineralog. nauk, otv. red.; TRET'YAKOVA, A.N., red.; LAVRINENKO, S.P., tekhn.red.

[Geomorphological studies in the Central Caucasus (Baksan Basin)] Geomorfologicheskie issledovaniia v TSentral'nom Kavkaze (basnein R. Baksan). Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo gos. univ. im. A.M. Gor'kogo, 1957. 159 p. (MIRA 12:1)
(Baksan Valley--Geology, Structural)

BELOSEL'SKAYA, G.A.; REMIZOV, I.N.

Occurrence of marine sediments in the Poltava stage at Kuntsevo, Poltava Province, Ukrainian S.S.R. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 3 no.6:127-131 Je '60. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Kuntsevo (Poltava Province)--Sediments (Geology))

REMIZOV, G.K.

Conference on the improvement of quality and the standardization of industrial rubber articles used in the machinery industry. Avt. prom. 30 no.5:46-47 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtomobil'nyy i avtomotornyy institut.

LOGVINENKO, N.V.; REMIZOV, I.N.; BERGER, M.G.

Some characteristics of the accumulation of recent sediments in the littoral zone of the Sea of Azov and the terrigenous-mineralogical regionalization of them. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.3:568-571 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

LOGVINENKO, Nikolay Vasil'yevich, prof.; KARPOVA, Galina Vasil'yevna, kand. geol.-min. nauk; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Dmitriy Prokof'yevich, Prinimali uchastiye: LEBEDINSKIY, V.I., kand. geol.-mine. nauk starshiy nauchnyy sotr.; BELIK, P.G., dots.; KOSMACHEV, V.G., student; REMIZOV, I.N., dots.; ALYAB'YEV, N.Z., red.; ALEKSANDROVA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[Lithology and genesis of the Taurian formation in the Crimea] Litologiia i genezis tavricheskoi formatsii Kryma. Pod red. N.V.Logvinenko i I.N.Remizova. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1961. 400 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kafedra petrografii Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Logvinenko, Karpova, Belik). 2. Geologicheskiy fakul'tet Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Kosmachev). 3. Institut mineral'nykh resursov Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR (for Lebedinskiy).
(Crimea--Petrology)

REMIZOV, K.

Improve the training of qualified workers on the job. Sots.trud. no.5:36-41 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Employees, Training of)

REMIZOV, K. G.

Blast Furnaces

Revision of standards of refractory materials for lining and checkers of blast heaters. Ogneupory, 17, no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHMIZOV, K.G.

The construction of Martin furnace arches from basic refractories. (MLRA 9:1)
Ogneupory 20 no.6:255-263 '55.

1.Gisogneuper.
(Open hearth furnaces) (Refractory materials)

REMIZOV, K.M., inzh.

Shortcomings of insulating respirators. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.10:19-20 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Nachal'nik Voyenizirovannykh gornospasatel'nykh chastey Urala.

(Respirators)